



Research Article

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Promoting the Innovation and Development of Problem Philosophy In The New Era: Summary of the 3rd National Academic Symposium on Problem Philosophy

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Abstract

Problem philosophy is a new form of philosophy that takes "problems" as its object of study. It subverts the propositional mode of traditional philosophy and places questioning at the fundamental task of philosophy, allowing philosophy to return to its essence, return to life, and return to the human spirit. This article aims to provide the academic community with an understanding of the latest developments in problem philosophy in China, and to promote innovation and development in problem philosophy. The main content of this article includes research on the history of problem philosophy, research on problem ontology, problem methodology, problem axiology, problem management, and interdisciplinary application and popularization of problem philosophy.

Introduction

The 3rd National Academic Symposium on Problem philosophy, jointly organized by the Professional Committee of Problem philosophy of the Chinese Society for Dialectics of Nature, the Problem philosophy Research Center of Huaqiao University, and Chizhou University, was successfully held in Chizhou, Anhui on June 17th to 18th, 2023. Representatives from universities and research institutions such as Renmin University of China, Nanjing University, Southeast University, South China University of Technology, Chongqing University, Nanjing Normal University, Huaqiao University, Capital University of Economics and Business, Hohai University, and Chizhou University attended the conference [1].

Presentation of Article

In Guolin Wu's paper "Quantum Information, Data, and Discoveries in Natural Sciences," the ontological question of problem is raised, specifically exploring the relationship between quantum information, data, and scientific problems in the discovery of natural laws. Guoping Du's paper, "Excluded Middle as an Analytical Tool," addresses the problem of problem logic, prompting us to ponder why logical laws do not apply to problems. Yingchun Tao's paper, "Presuppositions of the Response Domain and the Solvability of Problems," characterizes the ontological characteristics of problems. Yingtao Chen's paper, "The Enlightening Significance of

Western Wicked Problem-Solving Methodology,” raises the question of problem methodology, guiding us to consider the modern implications of wicked problems and their solution patterns. Fayou Wang’s paper, “Alan Love’s Problem Agenda Thought,” Xiaoqing Xing’s paper, “A Brief Review of Love’s Theory of Explanatory Sufficiency,” Changguo Tan’s paper, “Research on Sintica’s Inquiry and Answer Model,” and Chen Zhe’s paper, “An Evaluation of John Dewey’s Pragmatic View of Problems,” provide analyses of the problem philosophy ideas of famous Western philosophers, offering significant inspiration for the construction of new theories in problem philosophy [2,3].

Aim of the Article

This article aims to provide the international academic community with an understanding of the latest developments in problem philosophy in China, focusing on the latest achievements in problem philosophy. Together with Chinese scholars, it seeks to promote collaborative research on problem philosophy and foster innovation and development in the field.

Main Contents

The opening ceremony was chaired by Professor Lanrong Zheng, the President of Chizhou University. Professor Lei Ma, the Director of the Professional Committee of Problem philosophy of the Chinese Society for Dialectics of Nature, delivered the opening speech. Professor Xiaofeng Sun, the Party Secretary of Chizhou University, delivered the welcome speech. Professor Xiujun Xue, the Director of the Department of Social Sciences Research of Huaqiao University, Professor Fan Chen, the Vice Chairman of the Chinese Society for Dialectics of Nature, and Professor Guoping Du, the President of the Chinese Association of Logic, delivered speeches, expressing their congratulations on the successful organization of the 3rd National Academic Symposium on Problem philosophy [4-6].

In his opening speech, Director Lei Ma expressed gratitude to the Chinese Society for Dialectics of Nature and the Chinese Association of Logic for their strong support and guidance for this conference. He also thanked the leaders of Chizhou University and Huaqiao University for their high attention to this conference. He expressed his appreciation to the experts and scholars who traveled from all over the country to exchange the latest research achievements and insights in problem philosophy. Director Ma pointed out that the convening of the 3rd National Academic Symposium on Problem philosophy in Chizhou, Anhui symbolizes the leap-forward development of problem philosophy. Chizhou is a well-known city with a long history and cultural tradition, located at the foot of Jiuhua Mountain and along the Yangtze River. It is hoped that problem philosophy will thrive and grow, just like the magnificent Jiuhua Mountain, and that the research achievements of problem philosophy will emerge continuously like the flowing water of the Yangtze River [7-10].

In his welcome speech, Secretary Xiaofeng Sun pointed out that the cause of philosophy and social sciences is an important undertaking of the Party. Philosophical and social science research provides a solid theoretical foundation, profound academic support,

and proactive spiritual strength for promoting the comprehensive advancement of the Chinese-style modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Philosophy is the essence of the spirit of the times, and problems are the call of the times. When we talk about adhering to problem orientation, it means not only identifying and discovering problems but also rising to abstract thinking about the problems themselves, the commonality of problems, and the phenomena of problems. It means genuinely and objectively understanding the essence and laws of problems, so as to better solve them. I believe this is where the value and significance of academic research in problem philosophy lie. Problem philosophy is an emerging and pioneering research field, and we highly cherish this precious opportunity for learning. Under the guidance of the experts, we will spare no effort to build our own research team and strive for breakthroughs in landmark research achievements. At the same time, we also look forward to strengthening exchanges with sister colleges in talent cultivation, teaching, and scientific research, moving forward together and making progress together.

Director Xiujun Xue, on behalf of the leadership of Huaqiao University, points out that the Chinese Association for Dialectical Philosophy attaches great importance to the study of “problems.” In January 2021, the Problem philosophy Professional Committee was established under the affiliation of Huaqiao University. In the future, Huaqiao University will vigorously support the academic activities of the Problem philosophy Professional Committee, along with Chizhou University and other sister colleges, and strongly promote the research and innovation of problem philosophy. It is believed that this conference will continue to promote the consolidation and development of the problem philosophy community, and further advance the formation of new theories and schools of problem philosophy, making greater contributions to the development of Chinese dialectical philosophy and Chinese logic. It is believed that under the guidance of Xi Jinping’s Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the cause of Chinese dialectical philosophy and Chinese logic will continue to flourish at a new height and starting point!

Vice Chairman Fan Chen congratulates the convening of this conference at Chizhou University and extends a warm welcome to teachers and students from universities across the country. In his speech, he pointed out that the research on problem philosophy is currently of great importance in China. Professor Lei Ma and the teachers of the Problem philosophy Professional Committee are able to keep up with the times and carry out innovative research and development in problem philosophy, which is crucial. It is hoped that everyone can engage in friendly academic exchanges during this conference, and from various perspectives and angles, explore the ontological, epistemological, methodological, and axiological issues of problem philosophy. At the same time, in-depth discussions should be conducted on the opportunities and challenges facing the innovation and development of problem philosophy, with fruitful outcomes [10,11].

President Guoping Du pointed out in his speech that from the three National Academic Seminars on Problem philosophy and other related research achievements, we are delighted to see that the

research community in problem philosophy is continuously growing, and the academic achievements are becoming more fruitful. Building upon these academic accomplishments, we anticipate and believe that under the leadership of Professor Lei Ma, the problem philosophy can become an important identifying concept, and research in the problem philosophy can establish a grand and rigorous theoretical system, providing valuable exploratory experiences for the construction of an independent knowledge system in philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics for the new era [12-14].

The keynote report of the conference was divided into two stages. Professor Guanjin Liu from Capital University of Economics and Business presided over the first session. Professor Guolin Wu, Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Technology at South China University of Technology and the Physics Philosophy Professional Committee of the Chinese Association for Dialectics of Nature, delivered a presentation titled "Quantum Information, Data, and Discoveries in Natural Sciences." Guolin Wu pointed out that classical information can be cloned completely, while quantum information cannot be cloned. Classical information can be completely erased, while quantum information cannot be completely deleted. Quantum data differs from general classical data. In terms of scientific methodology, data will form new paradigms driven by artificial intelligence or data-driven paradigms. Data-driven paradigms will reconstruct science in four ways: new ways of understanding science, new forms of scientific texts, new structures of scientific institutions, and data policies and ethics. Big data, or AI, contributes to social sciences, materials, and other technological sciences, but it cannot obtain the laws of natural sciences because the laws of natural sciences come from human imagination or speculation, followed by a series of verification processes [15-18].

Researcher Du Guoping, President of the Chinese Association of Logic and the Institute of Philosophy at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a report titled "The Principle of Excluded Middle as an Analytical Tool," providing a systematic exposition on the concepts of the principle of excluded middle and false dichotomy. The principle of excluded middle is one of the three fundamental laws of logic. Based on Aristotle's relevant thoughts, it can be more generally formulated as: for the exhaustive set of possibilities, at least one possibility exists. By conducting purely rational analysis of "possibility" from a divisional perspective, a unified interpretation of the rationality of the three fundamental laws of logic can be provided, revealing another less noticeable error that violates the principle of excluded middle, called "false dichotomy." By applying the principle of excluded middle, a reanalysis of puzzles such as "the proof that 'God is not all-powerful'" and "the lawsuit of half a fee" reveals that they all commit the error of "false dichotomy." The principle of excluded middle is an important tool for rational analysis [19-21].

Professor Yuzhang Zhai from the School of Public Administration at Nanjing Normal University delivered a report titled "Quine's Critique of Foundationalism Epistemology and His Naturalized Epistemology," pointing out that Quine's naturalized epistemology was established on the basis of rejecting foundationalism, in order

to explain how we develop rich and profound scientific theories from impoverished and shallow sensory stimuli within a scientific framework. Descartes' foundationalist claim states that all principles of science should be obtained from philosophy. The bankruptcy of the conceptual goal of foundationalism (reducing knowledge about physical things to knowledge about sensory materials) and the doctrinal goal (starting from secure and reliable premises to prove the entire edifice of knowledge) led Quine towards naturalism. Naturalized epistemology takes the task of describing the actual process of knowledge development while not lacking normative function.

Professor Lei Ma, the Director of the Problem philosophy Professional Committee of the Chinese Association for Dialectical Philosophy and the Director of the Problem philosophy Research Center at Huaqiao University, delivered a report titled "Prospects for Problem philosophy Research." He expressed the desire to incorporate research on foundational problems from different disciplines into problem philosophy, in order to focus on examining and discussing all philosophical issues related to problems, and to explore and construct a theory of problem philosophy that can bridge different fields. The current research achievements are based on discussions about problems within different philosophical paradigms, exploring the ontological, methodological, and axiological issues of problems, aiming to highlight the complexity, integrity, and precision of problem research, and to open up new territories for problem philosophy. This provides ample theoretical space and research paradigms for subsequent studies. He hopes that the current research achievements will deepen our understanding of different philosophical paradigms, gain a profound insight into frontier issues in contemporary problem philosophy, enrich and develop problem philosophy theories, and promote the research of problem philosophy with Chinese characteristics and style.

Professor Tianqun Pan from Nanjing University chaired the second session of the conference. Researcher Jian Lin from the National Development and Strategy Research Institute of Renmin University of China delivered a report titled "Problem Awareness, Questions of the Era, and Paths to Solutions." The report pointed out that problems are the voice of the era and the starting point of innovation. Solving problems requires freeing the mind, adopting innovative thinking methods, adhering to a systemic perspective, and applying systemic engineering methods. By maintaining a problem-oriented approach, we should take problem-solving as a guide and make every effort to resolve prominent contradictions and issues in our work. Problems are the starting point of research and the growth point of disciplinary development. The process of theoretical innovation revolves around problems. To address the questions of the era, China, and the world, it is necessary to liberate the mind, adopt innovative thinking methods, and persist in a systemic perspective while applying systemic engineering methods. Regardless of the nature of work, especially for researchers in the field of philosophy and social sciences, it is essential to possess problem awareness, answer the questions of the era, China, and the world, establish a clear logical framework for questioning and answering, seek ways to solve problems, and genuinely address them.

Professor Yingtao Chen from Xiamen University of Technology's School of Marxism delivered a report titled "The Enlightening Significance of Western Wicked Problem Solving Methodology," discussing the theoretical contributions of the Western Wicked problem-solving model and its implications for the philosophical construction of Chinese problem studies. The Western Wicked problem-solving model emerged within the local knowledge context of the West, characterized by inherent limitations of field and a pragmatic orientation of "using whatever is useful." Chinese scholars are undoubtedly pioneer in the construction of problem philosophy. Problem philosophy should focus on major issues in contemporary Chinese society, surpassing previous philosophical studies on problems, and transforming research from the perspective of the philosophy of science into a gateway to comprehensive philosophy, making such research universally significant. Chinese problem philosophy needs to draw on the theoretical contributions of the Western Wicked problem-solving model to overcome the shortcomings of the disciplinary system. By taking interest as a logical starting point and establishing a social thinking guided by the correct orientation of interests, we can achieve social co-construction, sharing, and governance through the consolidation of social consensus.

Professor Fayou Wang from Chizhou University's School of Marxism delivered a report titled "Alan Love's Problem Agenda Thought," highlighting that Love's problem agenda thought provides a new way to understand the structure of comprehensive evolution theory and contributes useful perspectives to its expansion. To better resolve debates between comprehensive evolution theory and alternative approaches, it is necessary to explore a strategy that combines pluralism, advocating for two types of rationality: accepted rationality and pursued rationality. Currently, to maintain coherence and conceptual consistency in new theoretical constructs, it is reasonable to retain the basic principles of comprehensive evolution theory. Whether to adhere to the core principles of comprehensive evolution theory in the future depends entirely on the integrated coherence of alternative approaches. Until alternative approaches achieve satisfactory coherence, allowing them to coexist with comprehensive evolution theory, or temporarily setting them aside, would be a more appropriate cognitive attitude.

Professor Yingtao Chen from Xiamen University of Technology chaired the third conference session. Professor Zhikui Niu from Maanshan Normal College delivered a report titled "Reflections on the Relevance of Educational Purposes," discussing the intersection of educational studies and problem philosophy. Combining the current state of education in China, Professor Niu reflected on the principles, content, and purposes of education, hoping to promote the application of problem philosophy in teaching and address certain negative issues and phenomena present in education and instruction. Education should start from an early age and fundamentally guide learners in establishing correct perspectives and values. Exploring a problem-oriented educational model, encouraging students to discover problems, and assisting them in analyzing and solving problems are essential.

Associate Professor Shangming Liu from the School of Marxism at South China University of Technology delivered a report entitled "The Formal Structure and Formal Guidance of Existential Problems," suggesting that Heidegger's formulation of existential problems not only points out the formal structure of these problems but also conceals the formal guidance of the problems. Existential problems arise when the being itself questions existence to grasp its meaning. Questions and answers are intrinsically contained within problems. The pivot of questioning and answering in existential problems is the "Dasein." The "Dasein" comprehends existence and being, functioning as both the questioner and the answerer in existential problems. The transformation of existential problems leads to questions of being. Being's essence lies in transcending existence, in my "Dasein" existing, and my "Dasein" transcending existence. Understanding existential problems can only be achieved through the activities of being itself. Heidegger's formulation of existential problems not only reveals their formal structure but also implies a concern for existence.

Yingchun Tao, from Marxism College at Chuzhou University, delivered a report titled "Presuppositions of the Response Domain and the Solvability of Problems," elucidating the argument that the solvability of a problem to some extent depends on the presuppositions of the response domain established for that problem. The response domain presupposes the possible solutions or answers to a problem and the scope within which they exist, categorized as universal, class, and specific domains. The response domain presuppositions can change, at least in the direction from universal to class and then to specific domains. As the shift progresses from the universal to the class and then to the specific domain, the guiding and focusing functions for solving the problem become stronger. Only when the response domain presuppositions are correct, as the shift occurs in this direction, the efficiency of problem-solving increases, and the chances of successful solutions become higher. If unsuccessful, the response domain presuppositions should be promptly replaced. If the response domain presuppositions for a problem are fixed and cannot be changed, then the solvability of that problem becomes relatively determined.

Associate Professor Xueyi Zhang from the Department of Philosophy and Science at Southeast University delivered a report titled "On the Understandability of Problems," expounding on the argument that a prerequisite for thorough comprehension of a problem is the inherent understandability of the problem itself. Only when the cognitive subject has a thorough understanding of the problem can they better pose and solve it. The prerequisite for thorough comprehension of a problem is the inherent understandability of the problem itself. Drawing from the definition of understandability by Dutch philosopher Hendrik van den Belt, the understandability of a problem can be characterized as the value conferred by the cognitive subject that facilitates the problem's formulation and resolution. The general criteria for the comprehensibility of a problem are as follows: In context C, if a cognitive subject can ask appropriate questions about problem p without hesitation and can clearly grasp the possible directions for answering the problem, then problem p is understandable to that cognitive subject. The compre-

hensibility of a problem also involves two dimensions: the degree of understanding and the capacity for understanding the problem, which need to be further characterized.

Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences Associate Researcher Huan Zeng presided over the fourth session of the conference. Associate Professor Jin Kong from Chuzhou Vocational and Technical College's School of Marxism delivered a report entitled "On the Chinese-style Modernization in the Process of Human Civilization's New Form," discussing the interaction and outcomes between Chinese-style modernization and the new form of human civilization by analyzing the transformations of productive forces, production relations, and human modes of existence from the perspective of historical materialism. The report aimed to lead China on a new journey of modernization. By analyzing the transformations of productive forces, production relations, and human modes of existence from the perspective of historical materialism, the report sought to explore the interaction and outcomes between Chinese-style modernization and the new form of human civilization. It further attempted to position Chinese-style modernization within the framework of the new form of human civilization, taking into account the overall picture of world history, and guide China in its path toward becoming a modernized strong nation and leading the world in embarking on a new journey of modernization.

Dr. Xiaoqin Xing from Marxism College of Chongqing University delivered a report titled "A Brief Review of Love's Theory of Explanatory Sufficiency," pointing out that Love's application of evolutionary perspective and novel explanatory cases in biology demonstrates the applicability and richness of non-reductive epistemology, providing a new understanding of conceptual change and theoretical structure in the philosophy of science. The criterion of explanatory sufficiency for the problem agenda, as a non-reductive epistemology, focuses on a series of related questions rather than a single question. It emphasizes different explanatory objectives and the use of different disciplinary methods to propose and address problems, rather than focusing on theory and the representation and inheritance of theoretical content. It offers a multidisciplinary epistemological strategy for domains not covered by reductionism and provides a new theoretical framework for describing theory transformation and conceptual change.

Lecturer Chu Qiao from Marxism College of Huaqiao University delivered a report titled "Escaping Data-Driven Artificial Intelligence: Possibilities of a New Cognitive and Questioning Model," aiming to liberate artificial intelligence from data-driven thinking and explore related considerations from the perspective of problem philosophy. Current research in artificial intelligence has begun to provide task paradigms that minimize reliance on data-driven thinking, with the goal of enabling artificial intelligence to solve a wider range of tasks with relatively little relevant training data. The new research paradigm of "big tasks, small data" allows artificial intelligence to break free from behaviorism, and it provides the possibility of constructing "cognition" rather than merely staying at the "perception" level using new theoretical frameworks. The progress of this attempt can be illustrated by new models and applications in the field of computer vision. This new research paradigm offers a

possibility for artificial intelligence to break free from behaviorism, construct models of "cognition" and "questioning" based on new theoretical frameworks, and go beyond the "perception" level.

Yundong Zhu, a teacher at the College of Modern Agricultural Sciences at the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, delivered a report titled "Exploring the Strategies of Science and Technology Decision-making and Research Evaluation Based on Coherence Theory." Using the example of why-questions, the report employed the hierarchical classification method of coherence theory to analyze the three levels of why-questions and their answers: empirical, conceptual, and background. It argued that why-questions and their answers are not only the objects of metaphysics but also practical objects that can be statistically and computationally analyzed. Based on the coordination theory, the problem component (question) and the solution component (answer) of scientific statistical theories can be compared at three levels: empirical, conceptual, and background. By comparing them, the coherence of the theory can be calculated, which enables intuitive evaluation and selection of research outcomes. Through quantification, classification, and statistical analysis of coherence, it is possible to establish a more reasonable strategy for scientific decision-making and research evaluation.

Professor Xu Zhao from Hohai University chaired the fifth session of the conference. Changguo Tan, a doctoral student from the School of Philosophy and Social Development at Huaqiao University, delivered a report titled "Research on Sintica's Inquiry and Answer Model," which outlined the historical foundation of Jaakko Hintikka's question-and-answer model and analyzed and evaluated it. Hintikka creatively proposed an inquiry and answer model based on the question-and-answer method in ancient Greek, modern logic, and semantics. The purpose of this model is to acquire more comprehensive information and enhance the understanding of new knowledge through the dialogue of questioning and answering. From an ontological perspective, Hintikka believed that knowledge originates from questioning, and scientific inquiry is a structured process of asking questions and discovering answers. From a methodological perspective, he attempted to combine game theory to construct the scientific inquiry process, which he referred to as "inquiry games." The inquirer (questioner) poses questions to nature (the source of answers) and relies on experimental observations of nature's responses.

Zhe Chen, a doctoral student from the School of Philosophy and Social Development at Huaqiao University, presented a report titled "An Evaluation of John Dewey's Pragmatic View of Problems," discussing Dewey's strong response to the skeptical Cartesian thinking that starts from universal doubt and the speculative puzzles it generates, and proposing a promising argument for a new philosophical path. Dewey discussed the relationship between situations, thinking, and problems and proposed a pragmatist approach guided by situational problems. The perspective of problem methodology helped Dewey break free from endless debates about truth and pseudophilosophical issues and shifted the focus to human problems. Based on this, Dewey made a strong response to the speculative puzzles arising from the skeptical Cartesian thinking

that starts from universal doubt, and put forward a promising new philosophical path.

Dr. Quanxing Li from the School of Marxism at South China University of Technology delivered a report titled "Defending Marx's Material Ontology," pointing out that matter should be understood as material within practice, and practice should be understood as the material activity of humans. Marxist philosophy's ontology should be regarded as a material ontology. Matter should be understood as material within practice, and practice should be understood as the material activity of humans. Marxist philosophy's ontology should be regarded as a material ontology. The materialist ontology of practice leads to a subjective quagmire by involving "existence" and "essence" in subjectivity. The transformation of Marxist philosophy lies in Marx's scientific demonstration that practice is the foundation for the generation and development of human society. However, practice only plays a foundational role when it enters the domain of human society. Only when the object of practice, i.e., matter, exists can practice become a symbol of being human. From the content of classical texts, it can be seen that historical materialism is called the "materialistic view of history" because it discovers and reveals the material nature of "practice" as the foundation of the entire human social history.

Lei Wu, a young teacher from the School of Marxism at Chizhou University, presented a report titled "Research on the Path of Integrating the Spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC into Marxist Educational Ethics." The report analyzed the theoretical and practical paths of integrating the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China into Marxist educational ethics, with the aim of broadening the carriers of education based on the spirit of the 20th National Congress. Marxist educational ethics is an organic part of Marxism and serves as the guiding ideology for socialist educational theory and practice. From the numerous works of Marx and Engels, it can be seen that Marxist educational ethics has gone through a process from formation to maturity, and it holds significant theoretical and contemporary value. The spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has pointed out the direction for educational concepts in the future period. Integrating it into Marxist educational ethics, adhering to the fundamental task of "cultivating moral character and nurturing talents," can help regulate ethical relationships between teachers and students. We should persist in constructing a path of Marxist educational ethics that integrates classrooms, campuses, society, and the internet, and expand the carriers of educating people based on the spirit of the 20th National Congress.

The conference proceedings of this event include a total of 27 papers in the field of problem philosophy. Among them, there are 6 papers on comprehensive problems, 5 papers on problem ontology, 4 papers on problem methodology, 5 papers on problem logic, and 7 papers on problem applications. The problem philosophy is an emerging and pioneering field. Currently, members of the Chinese community for the study of the problem philosophy mainly come from fields such as Marxist philosophy, Western philosophy, philosophy of science and technology, scientific methodology, scientific logic, logic, and psychology. They examine and analyze problems

and their characteristics from multiple perspectives and levels, discussing the definition, structure, function, discovery, evaluation, and resolution of problems.

Synthesize the Overall Finding as Diagram!

Problem philosophy is an emerging and pioneering research field, it is hoped that problem philosophy will thrive and grow. It is believed that this conference will continue to promote the consolidation and development of the problem philosophy community, and further advance the formation of new theories and schools of problem philosophy. The problem philosophy can become an important identifying concept, and research in the problem philosophy can establish a grand and rigorous theoretical system, providing valuable exploratory experiences for the construction of an independent knowledge system in philosophy and social sciences.

Conclusion

The closing ceremony was chaired by Professor Fayou Wang from Chizhou University. Xueyi Zhang, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Problem philosophy Professional Committee of the Chinese Association for the Study of Dialectics of Nature, announced the decision to appoint Fayou Wang, Yang Wang, Yingtao Chen, and Xu Zhao as Vice Chairpersons of the Problem philosophys Professional Committee, and Xiaotao Liu, Forong Xie, and Linsheng Guo as members of the Problem philosophy Professional Committee. Weiguo Liu, the Party Secretary of the School of Marxism at Chizhou University, delivered the closing speech, fully affirming the academic achievements of the 3rd National Academic Seminar on Problem philosophy and expressing sincere gratitude to all scholars inside and outside the university for their support. The conference achieved a complete success.

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Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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